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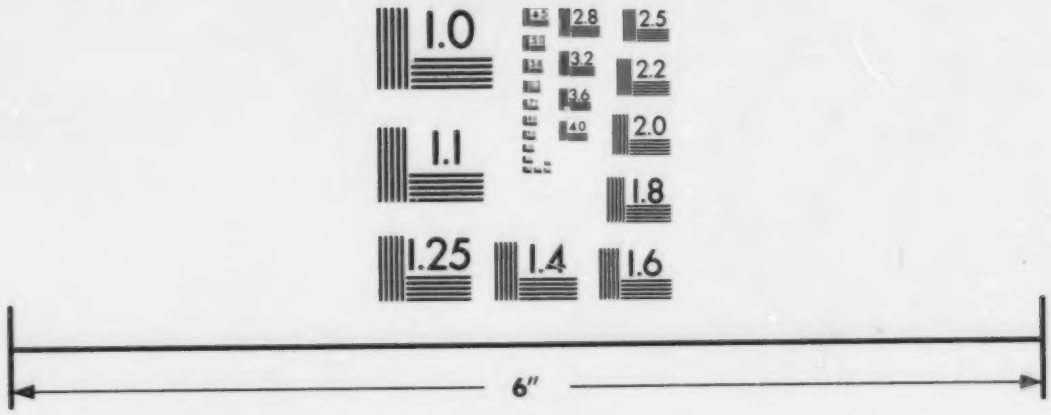
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23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

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PRESIDENT, MINISTERS DISCUSS DEFENSE ISSUES

PY020252 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2350 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Aug (NA) -- President Raul Alfonsin tonight met with the chief of the Joint Staff, the chiefs of staff of each of the Armed Forces, and the interior, economy, foreign affairs, and defense ministers to study an extensive agenda that included such international conflicts as the Beagle Channel, the Malvinas Islands, and joint military planning. The meeting began just after 1800 at the Olivos residence. The participation of the interior, foreign affairs, and economy ministers was surprising because they had not been scheduled to attend.

According to official sources, the agenda included a series of points pertaining to joint military planning and to the international conflicts in which Argentina is involved, as well as the reports of several of the Joint Staff. Thirty officers of the Joint Staff participated in the meeting.

The speakers informed the president about progress on the tasks set at the beginning of the year to harmonize the plans and objectives of the three Armed Forces and to establish one supply system as of next year. The progress that has been achieved in the matters of the Beagle and Malvinas and how they will influence, within a hypothetical context, any conflict that Argentian could eventually face was also considered during the meeting. The question of the military budget was studied, and this demanded some answers from Minister Bernardo Grinspun, although most of the answers referred to the question of salaries.

Defense Minister Raul Borras arrived at the meeting fairly late because he had been making a report to the Defense Committee of the Chamber of Deputies. Defense Under Secretary Horacio Jaunarena participated from the beginning of the meeting, and it has been learned that Alfonsin put several questions to the members of the military.

Several officers of the Joint Staff referred to various areas of the military complex, including logistics, intelligence, personnel, resources, and hypothetical conflicts. The members of the military also expounded on the possibilities that they consider viable for the creation of a war cabinet in the case of conflict, although the report was exclusively made in an advisory capacity because only the executive branch has the power to create such an organization and it will be included in the future defense law that will be sent to Congress. In this respect, the defense minister reported on the points of agreement that have been achieved with opposition congressmen.

Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli, Chief of the Joint Staff General Julio Fernandez Torres, Army Chief of Staff General Ricardo Pianta, Navy Chief of Staff Rear Admiral Ramon Arosa, and Air Force Chief of Staff Brigadier General Teodoro Waldner formulated questions and answers on various topics. For his part, Foreign Minister Dante Caputo gave a brief report on the Beagle and Malvinas issues. He arrived late because he had just returned from his visit to the Yacyreta Dam.

The meeting lasted until nearly midnight because Alfonsin invited all those present to dinner.

MARTINEZ ON MILITARY PARTICIPATION, BEAGLE ISSUE

PY312307 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] At the end of his usual Tuesday meeting with President Alfonsin, Vice President Victor Martinez said he agreed with the president on the need for members of the Armed Forces to participate in the government as advisers.

Martinez said that the Senate will discuss the democracy defense law after 11 August. He added that during the meeting with President Alfonsin, they discussed bills, such as those foreign trade and budget, which will be put into force during the 1984 fiscal year.

On another subject, Martinez said that no specific date has been fixed for the popular consultation on the Beagle proposal. He added that the foreign minister's report to Congress was secret because the negotiations have not yet concluded and because some facts could be brought to light that would affect the Argentine position.

Martinez revealed that on 15 August the president will meet with the presidents of the Radical Civic Union provincial committees at the Olivos residence to discuss internal party matters and some domestic issues, such as the consensus [government-labor-business agreement] and the Beagle conflict.

CAPUTO COMMENTS ON BEAGLE ACCORD, FALKLANDS TALKS

PY012121 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] The Argentine foreign minister today made some statements in Yacyreta. Dante Caputo said that he had been entrusted to visit Yacyreta to reaffirm, along with Public Works Minister Carranza, the constitutional government's willingness to continue the construction of the Yacyreta Dam.

Regarding the Beagle issue, he asserted that the negotiations are in their last stage and that the basic agreements will be signed at the Vatican soon.

As for the Malvinas conflict, Caputo said that the British Government has again shown its intransigent position and that Argentina has given sufficient proof of its willingness to hold talks.

DECREE PUBLISHED ON BEAGLE PROPOSAL PLEBISCITE

PY011828 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] The official bulletin released today published the text of the decree by which President Alfonsin, in agreement with his ministers, calls on the people to voluntarily express their opinion on the terms of the negotiations with Chile to solve the Beagle Channel conflict. The decree says that the voters will be asked to give either an affirmative or negative vote on the terms of an eventual treaty which will be officially released ahead of time.

The decree also explains that the people with the right to vote will be those registered in electoral registries used for the 30 October 1983 national elections and those with valid electoral identification documents to guarantee authentic single votes. The decree also establishes that the recognized political parties will enjoy the necessary facilities and guarantees to make their opinion known and to check the voting and vote count.

Delegation Head Leaves for Rome

PY011850 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Marcelo Delpech, under secretary for southern and border affairs, is leaving for the Vatican today. He is the head of the Argentine delegation to the papal negotiations to mediate the Beagle conflict.

CNEA CHAIRMAN ON NEW FUNDS FOR NUCLEAR PROGRAM

PY010008 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1755 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Jul (TELAM) -- At the end of a meeting today with President Raul Alfonsin and Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun, National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA) President Alberto Constantini reported that the executive branch today ordered that funds be granted to the CNEA to ensure the continuation of work by its subordinate organizations in spite of the significant cutback in the nuclear budget.

During the meeting, which took place at Government House this morning, a decision was made to immediately allocate to the CNEA a sum equivalent to the amount it received in the past 6 months followed by monthly allotments equivalent to 4 percent of the budget until the end of the year.

These allotments, Constantini said, will allow the CNEA to pay the total amount of its debt or at least reduce it significantly so it can continue to function. "We have never received this kind of financing before," Constantini said, adding that the economy minister will personally administer the funds at the request of President Alfonsin.

He said that the uranium processing plant, the heavy water plant, and the Atucha II plants are behind schedule and that their construction will be very slow this year. He remarked that this will cause a significant loss of resources as a result of unproductive expenses, but he said this cannot be avoided at this time of year.

Constantini remarked that the CNEA will try to save the technological aspect of these plants by continuing with the work until a regular work schedule is adopted next year. He said that the funds that have already been approved by the CNEA, will not be enough for all of the plants, but the CNEA knows that it is necessary to make a sacrifice this year.

As regards the Atucha II plant, Constantini said that the work will soon be continued. However, he said, I am not as concerned about continuing the work at a normal pace as I am about preventing the work done so far from being ruined. I would like the staff to continue at a resonable pace so they can resume work in January 1985.

Constantini also gave assurances that nuclear cooperation programs with other countries will not be affected.

GEN VIDELA PUT AT DISPOSAL OF MILITARY COUNCIL

PY020310 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2317 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Aug (TELAM) -- General Jorge Rafael Videla, former president of the military government, was put under arrest this afternoon at an Army unit. He was placed at the disposal of the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces after having testified for nearly 4 hours at I Corps Headquarters, which is based in Palermo.

This information was confirmed to TELAM by a high-ranking source of the military organization, who added that whether or not General Videla will be tried will be resolved tomorrow, in accordance with what is provided for in the Code of Military Justice.

While giving his testimony, Videla was accompanied by General Hugo Miatello, former chief of the Secretariat for State Intelligence [SIDE] and former head of Videla's personal bodyguards.

REPORTAGE ON BANK CLERK, OTHER LABOR UNREST

CGT To Seek Clarifications

PY012116 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 1 Aug 84 p 11

[Text] Bank clerks shut service windows at noon yesterday, leaving thousands of angry workers unable to cash their July pay checks. The general strike is to continue today and tomorrow, with clerks expected to walk out at 11 a.m.

Meanwhile, the unified General Confederation of Labour (CGT) Executive Board met to prepare for today's talks with Labour Secretary Roberto Bigatti. Power union leader Aldo Serrano said the CGT would demand a "clear definition" of the wage policy measures agreed on last week between Labour Minister Juan Manuel Casella and the CGT.

Though Casella promised the unionists that labour and business would be consulted before government wage policy is announced in the future, reports indicate President Raul Alfonsin has instructed Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun to continue setting wage policy independently.

The CGT is also expected to question Casella's recent statement that wage negotiations will not be done on a union-by-union basis.

No solution to the bank strike seemed near as Labour Under-Secretary Francisco Mugnolo met with clerks' association leaders and state bank officials, but private bank representatives failed to show.

The nation's 50,000 private-sector clerks demand a $a18,750 monthly minimum wage, which bankers have refused to near. State bank clerks this week joined the protests after most public banks reneged on an earlier agreement to grant the $a18,750 and instead authorized only the 12-percent hike set by the government for July.

Casella, Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli, and Bishop Rodolfo Bufano -- head of the Church's social and pastoral committee -- have all failed in their mediation efforts in the bank conflict.

In other sectors, 4,000 employees of the National Atomic Energy Commission are to stage a 24-hour strike today to demand pay hikes.

Some of the 400 fishermen who late Monday night gathered in front of the Labour Ministry broke a glass door to gain entry into the building where ministry officials and union leaders were meeting to discuss the pay dispute.

Policemen, Fishermen Activities

PY312337 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 31 Jul 84 p 11

[Excerpts] In Tucuman yesterday, 180 provincial policemen barricaded themselves in cavalry division headquarters to demand a $a17,000 wage and the replacement of Deputy Police Chief Hugo Nadal. Cavalry Police Commander Adonis David Nadal earlier in the day personally broke up a meeting between the rebel group and reporters. In the commotion, one policeman fell off a stand, seriously cutting his head, and had to be hospitalized.

Some 400 Mar del Plata fishermen traveled to the Federal Capital yesterday to back union leaders meeting with Labour Ministry officials and industry representatives. The 19-day strike has crippled most of the nation's fishery activity. Late last night, the Labour Ministry declared the strike illegal, and union leader Miquel Pascual said the decision will be appealed.

A Tucuman unionist, Roberto Guzman, reported he was kidnapped on leaving a workers' meeting and held for two hours by two armed men before being released. He said the kidnappers threatened him to end his union activities at the Miski de Lules factory.

Metalworkers' Action

PY012148 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2057 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Aug (TELAM) -- The provisional executive committee of the Metalworkers Union [UOM] has just decided to lift the 62-hour strike the metalworkers have been observing since 1000 today to demand a 15,000-peso minimum salary. A spokesman for the UOM provisional committee said that this decision was made in view of a meeting to be held tomorrow at 1000 with management representatives in the presence of Labor Minister Juan Manuel Casella.

FOUR ARGENTINES DETAINED IN CHILE NOW MISSING

PY010350 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2006 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] Rio Gallegos, Argentina, 31 Jul (TELAM) -- Four Argentine citizens were detained by Carabineros at the Las Viejas checkpoint on the charge of having ties with terrorist groups opposed to the Chilean Government.

Several issues of the magazine QUE PASA, which is published by the Argentine Communist Party, were seized from one of the detainees, Juan Ortega, the police said.

The other three detainees are Luis Escobar, Andres Soto, and Alfredo Garcia. They were charged with staying in Chile illegally and with drunk driving.

The four detainees were taken to the City of Puerto Natales and placed at the disposal of a local judge.

Argentine border police in Rio Turbio, 350 km from Rio Gallegos, today initiated the appropriate investigations and reportedly discovered that the four Argentine citizens had already been released by the Chilean police. Yet thus far they have not returned to their home town of Rio Turbio nor have they reentered Argentine territory through any of the border checkpoints.

DECREE DECLARES MILITARY ZONE IN CHAPARE

PY011346 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The government of the Democratic and Popular Unity, UDP, has declared the tropical region of Chapare, Cochabamba Department, a military zone. The decision was adopted during a cabinet meeting yesterday afternoon. Information Minister Mario Rueda Pena said that the measure is aimed at repressing drug traffickers in that sector. The decree implementing the measures adopted by the government says:

National and foreign elements linked to drug trafficking have converted the rich tropical region of Chapare into a zone for producing cocaine. This zone, mainly a producer of a large variety of fruits and basic food products, has been seriously affected by the illegal activity of some people linked to drug trafficking, thus reducing the supply of food products to consumption centers.

It is the obligation of the government to protect the health of the people who are seriously affected by the massive consumption of this drug.

Public order is seriously threatened by the permanent disobedience of the law affecting coexistence and respect for private property and even the lives of the people of this region.

Therefore, the government decrees:

Article 1. The territory of the tropical region of Chapare has been declared a military zone which includes parts of the Provinces of Chapare and Carrasco of Cochabmaba Department.

Article 2. The Armed Forces Command will appoint the commander of the military zone to guarantee the presence of the state and its officials and to carry out the following operations: protect the life, work, security, and goods of the people of Chapare; protect rural property, its installations, and legally obtained machinery and equipment; control foreigners and arrest them if they do not permanently reside in the country; confiscate cocaine factories and products, and land, water, and air vehicles used for transporting and trading in drugs; confiscate weapons and military explosives possessed by Bolivians and foreigners; arrest and indict people who organize illegal groups to resist or attack police forces; enforce the law; and support and protect the development projects in this zone.

Article 3. The use of herbicides or any other chemicals damaging the soil or the growth of trees and vegetables planted by peasants will under no circumstance be allowed.

Article 4. Army, Air Force, Navy, and police forces will be in charge of enforcing the above articles under the command and supervision of the military zone command.

Article 5. The commander of the military zone will implement the necessary additional measures to safeguard the peace and security of the region.

Article 6. The executive branch will determine what to do with properties, equipment, vehicles, weapons, and any other articles confiscated as a result of illegal drug trafficking; the state prosecutor and general comptroller will also be involved.

COCA PRODUCERS DECLARE 'STATE OF EMERGENCY'

PY011457 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] The coca producers of Bolivia have declared themselves in a state of emergency. They pointed out that U.S. Government pressure on our country to fight drug trafficking is an electoral gimmick to improve the image of Ronald Reagan in view of the increase in the consumption of cocaine in the United States.

The coca producers also disclosed that they support the actions of the Federation of Peasants in the tropical region of Chapare. They added that the U.S. Government pressure is aimed at creating violence and confrontation among the Bolivian people. In conclusion, this organization said that the repression campaign ordered by the current regime is aimed against coca producers and not against drug traffickers.

The Confederation of Bolivian Settlers has decreed a state of emergency in view of the government's decision to militarize the Chapare region. Demetrio Barrientos, executive secretary of the federation, talked to Radio Panamericana. He said:

[Begin recording] 1. The Confederation of Settlers is against the militarization of Chapare. The coca producers of the country, most of whom are members of our group, are about to be subjected to a stage of harsh repression, the type of repression carried out during [words indistinct] as a result of which thousands of peasants are in jail, while the real drug traffickers, despite their arrest and sentence, are able to obtain immediate release by paying [words indistinct].

2. By militarizing the Chapare-Chimore region efforts are being made to cover up the real drug traffickers who are free from any repression. The announcement of the militarization of Chapare proves that the real drug traffickers are being protected so that the producers will have to pay the consequences of the illegal drug trafficking.

3. Before carrying out any actions, the government must ensure a minimum development plan for settlers, especially in the Chapare region.

4. In view of the current situation, the settlers have declared a state of emergency at the national level. [end recording]

7TH DIVISION COMMANDER ON CHAPARE SITUATION

PY012145 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Many of the people involved in the drug trafficking in the Chapare area of Cochabamba have left, according to what the Cochabamba-based 7th Army Division has reported. Thus far, however, the execution phase of the operation is not yet under way [words indistinct] because an analysis is still being made of the resolutions issued in La Paz. In addition to the Army, Navy personnel, and members of the 51st Air Force Group will participate in the struggle against the drug traffickers in Chapare. These exculsive statements were made to Radio Panamericana by General Victor Vargas Rios, commander of the 7th Army Division, directly from the city of Cochabamba:

[Begin recording in progress] [Varga Rios] ...by the executive branch a decree declaring the Chapare region a military zone. However, we have not yet entered the execution phase. We are still in the planning phase.

We are engaged in the appropriate studies and reviews of the documents and orders that we have received from our superiors. At any rate, we will seek the approval of these documents by the Army General Command. We will take no action before such approval is received. [Words indistinct] the intervention of the combined force which has been organized here at the Cochabamba garrison in order to intervene in that area.

[Unidentified reporter] Gen Vargas: What forces are now gathered at the 7th Division barracks? It has been stated that there are members of the four regiments headquartered in Cochabamba.

[Vargas Rios] As you know, I cannot give you such information because it is classified. However, we normally have our own task forces, which are well known. However, we will undoubtedly count on the support of the Bolivian Navy, with the forces that they have here, in the Chapare region, and of course also on the 51st Air Force Group. [end recording]

Gen Vargas then said that he does not think that the roadblocks put up by the Chapare peasants will disrupt the actions that the combined forces of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and the Bolivian police have planned. The commander of the 7th Division also confirmed the news that many individuals involved in the drug trafficking in the Chapare region have escaped. Gen Vargas added that members of Army intelligence had detected the entry of arms, ammunition, and even military equipment into the region.

[Begin recording] [Vargas Rios] This is probably true because we have information that many people involved in the drug traffic have already left the area. This is unfortunately the case. In any event, we are complying with our superiors' orders concerning the established deadlines.

[Unidentified reporter] Gen Vargas: Perhaps through your intelligence department you have obtained some information about the quantity of arms the drug traffickers have in the Chapare region and elsewhere in the country.

[Vargas Rios] I cannot give you figures, but we have information, as you newsmen well know, that arms, ammunition, and even military equipment have been introduced into the Chapare region through various routes. I cannot make an assessment offhand. But as soon as we move into the operations zone, we will see what we can find and only then make a more accurate assessment. [end recording]

FARMERS BLOCKADE ROADS, THREATEN OTHER MEASURES

PY020306 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Skepticism prevails in Cochabamba becuase the declaration of a military zone in Chapare has caused adverse reactions from farmers in Cochabamba Department. The farmers maintain that they will defend their properties to the end. The Cochabamba farmers have stated that they will not allow the military forces to enter Chapare because they would cause a pointless bloodshed.

According to reports received so far, the Chapare region continues to be besieged. All access roads to Cochabamba have been blockaded by farmers since 0000 yesterday. Juan Gutierrez, Panamericana's correspondent in Cochabamba, reports that the prices of staples have increased enormously as a result of the blockade. He says that oranges were being sold at 300 Bolivian pesos each in Cochabamba.

[Gutierrez] The declaration of the tropical region of Chapare in Cochabamba as a military zone has caused a reaction from local farmers, who have announced that they will defend their properties and crops to the end. This afternoon, three peasant federations, including those in (Ucleya), Chapare, and the local federation in Cochabamba held a meeting during which the participants reaffirmed their decision to block roads in Cochabamba. They also threatened the adoption of other coercive measures if the government does not meet their demands before 0900 on Thursday.

Here is what leader Eudoro Barrientos said in this regard:

[Begin recording] [Barrientos] Since the authorities have not found a solution to this problem we, the union leaders, are compelled to adopt the necessary measures to resolve this situation. We have been requesting a solution for the past 3 days, but I believe the government has paid absolutely no attention to this problem. We have proposed a reasonable solution, and the government answered us by adopting this coercive measure of declaring the Chapare region a military zone. We will never allow the entrance of military officers who want to eliminate farmers with the excuse of combating the drug traffickers. We will not permit this, because it will only cause bloodshed.

[Unidentified reporter] It has been said that the Chapare farmers are armed. What can you tell us in this regard, Mr Barrientos?

[Barrientos] This is a vile slander by the government, because it can find no other excuse to raid the region. Yes, we are armed, but the only arms we have our farm tools. We have no other arms. [end recording]

SILES ON SALARY INCREASES, CHAPARE ANTIDRUG ACTION

PY011839 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Excerpt] There will be no salary raises. President Hernan Siles Zuazo stressed that there will be no salary raises for the time being. He stated that such raises will be implemented the day that [words indistinct] the national production and the various fields covered by it. This statement was made by Siles this morning after the opening of the school breakfast program, which is implemented by the Industry, Commerce, and Tourism Ministry. Let us listen to the president of the Republic on the salaries issue:

[Begin recording] Some increases are killing when they are not adequately backed up, because the following day overall increases and the rise in the cost of living make the salaries lose their purchasing power. As usual, we are implementing, under extraordinarily serious circumstances, a serious and responsible policy. There will be increases when production increases, that is, in agriculture, the mining industry, or the national industry as a whole. Meanwhile, a salary increase would be deceiving. We, the rulers, would be deceiving ourselves and deceiving the people, and we will not do that. [end recording]

Moving on to another issue, President Siles stated that the struggle against drug trafficking will be carried out according to the program outlined by the government. In Siles' opinion, it is necessary to destroy the evil that tarnishes the Bolivian image abroad.

[Begin recording] After the necessary requirements were fulfilled, an operation is being carried out now to enter the Chapare area where the drug traffickers had removed the government officials and had imposed a regime of corruption and terror. The government is complying with its duties thanks to the bold action of the Armed Forces and the National Guard [Guardia Nacional]. We expect to have the understanding and the support of all the Bolivian people for this action of national salvation as far as drug trafficking is concerned.

We also expect that this understanding will be promoted by journalists, like yourselves, who first of all must be identified with the people, the fatherland, particularly with an action which requires the solidarity and the unity of all Bolivians. [end recording]

LECHIN DISCUSSES ECONOMIC MEASURES, COCA FARMERS

PY010225 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The government today reasserted to the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] through Finance Minister Oscar Bonifaz its decision not to enact any economic measures until the executive branch complies with all the wage commitments made to Bolivian workers.

This was revealed by COB Executive Secretary Juan Lechin Oquendo after a meeting during which he expressed his concern over the government's noncompliance with some agreements signed with the COB.

Referring to the government's decision to declare the Chapare region in Cochabamba a military zone, Lechin said that the Bolivian Armed Forces must not mistake coca producers for drug traffickers.

He added that the COB rejects any measures against the production of coca because it is the mainstay of thousands of farmers in Chapare who are not engaged in cocaine trafficking. For this reason, he said, the government must be very careful in the region to prevent conflicts between farmers and the Popular Democratic Unity government.

However, Lechin expressed support of the government's decision to carry out all-out actions against drug trafficking.

POLICE COMMANDER CHARGED WITH DRUG TRAFFICKING

PY010309 Paris AFP in Spanish 2341 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] La Paz, 31 Jul (AFP) -- Police officers in the city of Cochabamba in the central part of Bolivia have accused Bolivian Police Commander Carabineros General Mario Rada Fernandez of being involved in drug trafficking, it was reported here today.

According to the report, which was published in the national press, Rada Fernandez received $35,000 from a woman named Dueri to buy police cars. In return, Rada Fernandez guaranteed that she could market 300 kg of cocaine. The woman reported the pact when Cochabamba policemen seized 150 kg of cocaine from her. It is not known what happened with the remaining amount of cocaine.

A few days ago, these same police officers accused the police commander of being involved in the frustrated coup and kidnapping of President Hernan Siles Zuazo on 30 June.

Judicial authorities have reported that Corina Rosales, the sister of Siles Zuazo's political adviser, was detained on Friday at Viru Viru airport in Santa Cruz (1,000 km west of La Paz) when she was trying to take 11 kg of cocaine out of Bolivia. It was reported that she was tried for drug trafficking in June, adding that her court record was inexplicably mislaid and that she managed to flee.

Adviser Rene Rosales, one of the top leaders of the official Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNR-I), a few weeks ago created the MNR-I's National Organization Secretariat (SENDOR) [Secretaria Nacional de Organizacion] to train MNR-I youth leaders.

REPORTAGE ON GABONESE FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Saraiva Guerreiro Speaks

PY010010 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] Speaking at a luncheon given for Gabonese Foreign Minister Martin Bongo, Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro today regretted the failure by developed countries to deal adequately with the foreign debt situation of developing countries. He also condemned the continuing serious tension prevailing in East-West relations and the arms race.

Commenting on Brazilian-Gabonese relations, Saraiva Guerreiro said the two governments have strengthened their relations and pointed out the documents to be signed tomorrow in Brasilia to mark the conclusion of a meeting of the Brazilian-Gabonese Joint Commission. He added that a trade agreement will expand trade at both the government and business levels and a protocol on cooperation on television will give them mutual access to their respective cultures.

Communique Issued

PY012352 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] President Figueiredo today met with Gabonese Foreign Minister Martin Bongo, who was accompanied by Brazilian Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro and Gabonese Ambassador Victor Manyanya.

Bongo today concluded his visit to Brazil. At the end of the second meeting of the Brazilian-Gabonese Joint Commission at Itamaraty Palace, the two countries signed a trade agreement and an additional protocol to the cultural cooperation agreement concerning television.

In a joint communique released at the end of the meeting, Foreign Ministers Saraiva Guerreiro and Martin Bongo emphasized the effectiveness of South-South cooperation in intensifying economic, financial, cultural, technical, and commercial activities in developing countries.

Concerning the world economic situation, the two ministers condemned the high interest rates and the protectionist practices by developed countries. They expressed their belief that the establishment of a new economic order and intensified international economic cooperation will be instrumental in narrowing the present income gap between developed and developing countries. They also rejected every form of racial discrimination.

FINANCE MINISTER CLARIFIES STATEMENT ON INFLATION

PY010132 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Finance Ministry press communique issued 31 July]

[Text] To clarify reports published in Rio de Janeiro newspapers, Finance Minister Ernane Galveas hereby makes it clear that at no time has he said that inflation has become unmanageable for the government or that it cannot bring inflation under control. On the contrary, the finance minister has time and again said that although admitting that the widespread indexation system has kept inflation high and that inflation has taken an abnormal course in Brazil, it has not become unmanageable for the government. It is one thing to admit that the government is not succeeding in reversing the inflationary process while the correct thing to say is that the price increase trend remains under control.

CANDIDATE TANCREDO NEVES OUTLINES POLICY

PY011849 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Report from Sao Paulo by Bahia Filho]

[Text] The meeting between the governors of Minas Gerais and Sao Paulo, Tancredo Neves and Franco Montoro, respectively, lasted less than half an hour. During this closed-door meeting, the two governors considered the chances of opposition presidential candidate Tancredo Neves winning.

After the meeting with Montoro, Tancredo Neves held a press conference. He said that if he were chosen by the Electoral College, he would not break with the IMF because he considers it to be just as important an organization as the United Nations and the OAS. However, he clearly said that he would not allow the IMF to impose on Brazil an economic policy which would interfere with the national sovereignty. Tancredo Neves denied having made any agreement on this matter with Planning Minister Delfim Netto.

Tancredo guaranteed that if he were elected, he would give constituent powers to the congress elected in 1986. The Minas Gerais governor denied having prepared the list of his future cabinet or having considered any name for any government post, stating he did not have a commitment to anyone. However, he did not want to reply to any of the criticism made against him by the national president of the Workers Party [PT], who said that Tancredo is not the candidate of national conciliation but the candidate of Brazilian Democratic Movement Party [PMDB] and Social Democratic Party [PDS] conciliation. Tancredo Neves said he did not read the press reports of the statements made by the PT leader.

Tancredo Neves said that even if the PDS dissidents decided to form a new party after the presidential elections, he will not leave the PMDB because he has no reason to do so. He said that the forming of the Liberal Democratic Party is just a hypothesis and that there is nothing concrete about it.

DIRECT ELECTIONS ISSUE SAID TO BE 'CLOSED'

PY011658 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] The direct elections issue seems to have been closed once and for all. Social Democratic Party Deputy Nelson Marchesan, who is the leader of the government bloc in Congress, yesterday refused to join the leaders of the other parties to go ask the president of Congress, Moacyr Dalla, to call for a vote on the Theodoro Mendes [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party -- Sao Paulo] amendment.

The sole condition demanded by Moacyr Dalla was that the leaders of the five parties should jointly present themselves to ask for the amendment issue to be included on the agenda. The meeting with Dalla was scheduled for yesterday but it did not take place.

The leaders of the four opposition parties were ready to meet Dalla to ask him to call for a vote on the amendment, but Nelson Marchesan refused to join them. When Nelson Marchesan stated his refusal, he recalled the opposition's attitude during the discussion of the Dante de Oliveira amendment, when the opposition did not want to discuss that issue.

PDS LOSES MAJORITY IN CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

PY012022 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] The National Congress today resumes this year's session in Brasilia with big news: The ruling Social Democratic Party [PDS] no longer has a majority in the Chamber of Deputies, and it is also losing its majority in the Federal Senate. This matter is a direct result of the PDS internal disagreements which have caused many PDS members to leave their party in order to found another party -- the Liberal Democratic Party.

At the Chamber of Deputies, the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party [PMDB], the Workers Party [PT], and the Democratic Worker's Party [PDT] have 231 votes, and the PDS Liberal Front has nearly 40 votes. Therefore, the PDS will now have less than 200 votes. This means that from now on, the government will have great difficulty in having its decrees approved.

PRESIDENTIAL SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES ELECTIONS

PY312359 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Civilian Household Chief Leitao de Abreu today stated in Porto Alegre that the presidential succession will be decided at the Electoral College.

[Begin Leitao recording] I believe that within our democratic system the candidate who is elected in keeping with the current rules will be the legitimate winner and will be sworn in as the candidate elected by in Electoral College, that is, as the candidate elected in keeping with the established rules. [end recording]

Leitao said that he did not see any practical possibility of holding direct elections at this time.

[Begin Leitao recording] I believe all parties are now engaged in an indirect election. There are two candidates for the Social Democratic Party, one candidate for the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [words indistinct]. [end recording]

PINOCHET URGES IMMUNITY TO 'POLITICAL INFLUENCES'

PY011641 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The nation's president has exhorted women volunteers to continue working with the people without any political consideration. The president talked to a group of 150 volunteers of the Mother's Center of Chile, CEMA, and told them that this is not a partisan but a national government, serving the nation and not the parties. Let's be immune to political influences, said the nation's president.

As for the request of the citizenry that he should use a strong hand, the chief of state said that he does not have a soft hand, but one with appropriate strength. We cannot have a hand that is too soft or too strong, because then we will be extremists.

The president also told the CEMA volunteers that the country has to advance, that we have to believe that the country must advance, that we cannot remain politically static. He said that we have to realize that the Armed Forces cannot relinguish the government just now as some people want, because doing so will bring chaos. It will simply be the loss of all that has been accomplished so far.

EL MERCURIO CITED ON REVIEW OF CONSTITUTION

PY011720 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Aug 84

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper EL MERCURIO focuses on the statement by the interior minister that it would be desirable that all the institutions mentioned in the Constitution begin to operate under the present government, and that this matter should be resolved both by the government and the junta.

Since the political opening has become effective without disrupting the Constitution's general guidelines, EL MERCURIO notes, the national interest might be better served by reviewing some aspects of the transition scheme so as to adjust it to present circumstances which are considerably different from those prevailing prior to the 1980 constitutional plebiscite.

EL MERCURIO says that the question, however, should not be treated in the terms proposed by sectors of the opposition to advance deadlines and to agree on a rapid transfer of power on the assumption that the majority of the opposition will win out.

The question is more complex and should be dealt with objectively and realistically. The choice of another timetable should have been made at the time of the constitutional plebiscite. EL MERCURIO adds that changing the timetable does not have much significance, and it does not alter the direction toward the desired goal of a renewed democracy, which is the goal reaffirmed by the government. Therefore, since it is impossible to revert to the situation which prevailed 4 years ago, it is advisable to give some thought to the form in which we should proceed. The editorial concludes by saying that this way frictions that only favor totalitarian forces will be eliminated, and threats to destroy the accomplishments of more than a decade of military government will be averted.

UNIVERSITY RECTOR VIEWS STUDENT DISORDER

PY020205 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] University of Chile Rector General Roberto Soto has stressed that the student disorder in universities definitely pursues political purposes. Gen Soto made this assertion following a meeting with the president of the Republic during which Soto reported on the University of Chile's situation and on the progress it has made in the economic and academic fields.

The rector said that his briefing was extensive because it embraced the University of Chile's future activities. He added that these activities must increase daily based on long-term plans ranging between 30 and 40 years.

Asked whether the student disorder could affect the university's future plans, Gen Soto said that they will not because the disorder is prompted by political actions.

[Begin recording] [Soto] I believe that the student problems are minimal and that we can always find solutions to them. You have seen better than anyone else that the students don't have any demands to make.

[Unidentified reporter] Is the disorder being caused by the students themselves or by agitators?

[Soto] I think it is being caused mainly by agitators foreign to the university. Only a small group of students is involved in it. Most of the agitators do not belong to the university. [end recording]

BRIEFS

LITHIUM EXPORTS TO U.S. -- The first shipment of 19.1 tons of lithium carbonate, worth slightly over $60,000, has been exported by Chilean Lithium, Inc and [Sociedad Chilena de Litio] consigned to a chemical enterprise in Baltimore, U.S.A. Chilean Lithium, Inc is a joint venture formed by the Chilean Production Development Corporation and "Foote Mineral Company" [in English]. [Excerpts] [Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 24 Jul 84 p 7 PY]

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, SALES INCREASE -- According to data furnished by the National Institute of Statistics (INE), industrial production over the first 5 months of this year increased 10.3 percent compared to that in 1983, and sales in the industrial sector increased 8.3 percent. [Excerpt] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 10 Jul 84 p C 5 PY]

CONTADORA MINISTERS PLAN MEETING ON DOCUMENT

PA010437 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 29 Jul 84 p 16 A

[Text] Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo has announced that a new meeting of the five Central American foreign ministers will be held in mid-August. The purpose of the meeting is to continue studying the draft of the Contadora document.

This will be a technical meeting to finalize the terms of the agreement, Ramirez Ocampo said. He described as encouraging the support expressed by Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran during a recent visit to Bogota.

This will be the first time Ramirez Ocampo will meet with the Contadora Group ministers since replacing Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo. The latter played an active role in that international body.

M-19 COMMUNIQUE ON STATUS ON TRUCE WITH GOVERNMENT

PA011914 Rome IPS in Spanish 1821 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Quito, 1 Aug -- The Colombian political and military organization 19 April Movement, M-19, has accused the Colombian Armed Forces of "attempting to prevent the signing of the peace agreement," according to an M-19 communique sent to IPS today.

The communique, delivered by an M-19 leader who would not reveal his identity, states that "the regime's Armed Forces are intensifying their campaign of persecution against fighters (of the M-19's) southern and western fronts and of the forces of the EPL (People's LiberationArmy) in Antioquia (a department in northern Colombia)."

The M-19 and EPL have agreed to sign a truce with the government of Colombian President Belisario Betancur. The signing of the peace agreement could take place on 7 August, the M-19 leader who is visiting Ecuador said. Initially, it was to have been signed last 24 July.

According to the communique, the "military are pushing for a fast military solution that will eliminate the guerrilla movement," giving rise to the current persecution. "The staunchest opponents to dialogue and a democratic opening want to win the war and win it soon," the communique signed by the M-19 says.

Therefore, the document adds, there is no alternative but "defense [quotation marks as received], meaning military actions to dissuade the warmongers that their path of arrogance and forcefulness is not so easy.

The note adds that the guerrillas "are not seeking peace because they are on the verge of a military defeat, as the retaliatory actions of the past few days indicate."

The guerrilla movement is seeking peace and dialogue "so that the Colombian people may solve their most pressing problems and the profound national crisis," the communique notes.

"The signing of a truce is imminent, but the forces of war must be stopped," the communique concludes. It is stamped with a logo reading "M-19, truce and dialogue for peace."

HOUSING, WAR MINISTERS ON 1985 ELECTIONS

PY011400 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0315 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Housing Minister Javier Velarde Aspillaga has stated that the Armed Forces have given assurances to President Belaunde that the 1985 elections will be clean and that the Armed Forces will guarantee a smooth transfer of power. Velarde referred to the pledge made by War Minister Oscar Brush Noel, who called for establishing an anti-terrorist front and the continuity of the constitutional system.

[Begin Brush recording in progress] ...to reaffirm that the armed institutions, first of all, fully support the democratic government and that the elections will be impeccable because the chief of state has said so. His record has shown that he is an outstanding democrat, and the armed institutions support his administration and they [words indistinct] continuity in the country. [end recording]

BODIES OF 23 PEOPLE FOUND IN AYACUCHO DEPARTMENT

PY010326 EFE in Spanish 0225 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Ayacucho, 31 Jul (EFE) -- Police sources today reported that the bodies of 23 people were found in various localities near Ayacucho over the past few hours. A total of 14 bodies had their necks fractured and the heads destroyed. The identities of those responsible for the massacre have not yet been established and, according to reports, the bodies showed signs of torture. It was also reported in Ayacucho today that approximately 100 members of the terrorist Shining Path group murdered nine members of a family in a locality in the Andean Ayacucho Department. According to the sources, the multiple homicide occurred on 28 July when Shining Path members took the members of the Barboza family out of their two homes, shot them, and later beheaded them. The sources indicated that this action is believed to have been in reprisal for the Barboza family's cooperating with the antisubversive police actions. Meanwhile, there is a shortage of fruit and vegetables in the city of Ayacucho as a result of the 72-hour strike called by Shining Path in Ayacucho Department from 27 to 29 July. The strike call did not receive a big response from the people of Ayacucho but it was observed by local fruit and vegetable producers out of fear of terrorist threats.

GOVERNMENT SPONSORS DRIVE TO AID LA PRENSA

PY020109 Paris AFP in Spanish 1825 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Lima, 1 Aug (AFP) -- A government-sponsored solidarity drive is under way to help the leading Lima morning newspaper LA PRENSA which, because of economic problems, has published only two pages for 4 consecutive days. Since yesterday, however, LA PRENSA has published its regular 20-page edition in the hope that it will soon get concrete aid and until its board of directors, which should meet at any moment, makes a decision. In the meantime, the afternoon newspaper ULTIMA HORA, which is also published by the publishers of LA PRENSA, yesterday circulated its regular 24-page issue. ULTIMA HORA was not published last Monday because of a lack of newsprint. The support measures, which have not been specified, were announced by Manuel Ulloa, a former prime minister and the new president of the Senate, who is widely experienced in press matters since he owns EXPRESO and EXTRA.

FURTHER PROGRESS SEEN IN POLITICAL-MILITARY TALKS

PY010315 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Excerpts] In a 5-hour meeting, representatives of the political parties and of the Armed Forces today continued to make progress in their search for an agreement to find an institutional solution in our country.

According to remarks made by those who attended the meeting at the Naval Club, general agreements were reached today on several issues. The Armed Forces and the political parties reached an agreement on the subject of an advisory body of the executive branch. This organization, which will only be an advisory body, will be convened only by the president of the Republic and will consist of the president of the Republic, the vice president, and three ministers; that is, five members of the executive branch and the three commanders in chief of the Armed Forces. It has been made clear that the Armed Forces are aware of and have agreed to remain absolutely subordinated to the civilian authorities in a democratic system. Another subject on which general agreement was reached deals with the temporary provisions concerning the convocation of a constituent assembly which will be made up of congressmen and which will convene as of 1 July 1985.

However, no progress was made regarding the status of Blanco leader Ferreira Aldunate. The military officials reiterated that he is under the jurisdiction of the military courts and that he himself was well aware of this.

Julio Maria Sanguinetti, the executive secretary of and presidential candidate for the Colorado Party, will now tell us what issues were discussed at today's lengthy meeting.

[Begin recording] [Sanguinetti, in progress] ...proposing formulas, reconciling positions. Our meeting is not over. We will continue tomorrow.

[Unidentified reporter] On what issues have you reached agreements?

[Sanguinetti] Basic agreements have been reached on some subjects, but they are yet to be formulated.

[Reporter] But which agreements are you talking about?

[Sanguinetti] Well, the basic agreements are already known. About the body known as the [National Security Council], or whatever name it may be called in the future, we can say it has been agreed that this will be an advisory body. It has also been agreed that the concept of security will be kept within reasonable limits, at least from our viewpoint. There will be emergency powers. Military courts will again function only in exceptional cases, although no final agreement has yet been reached on this subject.

[Question] What about appointments of commanding officers?

[Sanguinetti] Well, the essential procedure has been decided. The executive branch will appoint them with the approval of the Senate, which could only deny its approval by an absolute majority of its members. The Senate will have a 15-day period to grant its approval. [end recording]

For his part, Socialist leader Jose Pedro Cardozo made the following remarks to Carve at the Naval Club a few minutes ago.

[Begin recording] [Cardozo, in progress] ...the fundamental significance the release of Ferreira Aldunate and the participation in this process of the Blanco Party has for the country and for all of us. The Armed Forces have not changed thier views on this subject. Rather, the military officers have said that this case is in the venue of the courts.

[Unidentified reporter] Do you share the view of members of other parties who believe that an agreement could be reached as early as tomorrow?

[Cardozo] No; today we found obstacles.

[Reporter] Could it be said that more progress was made yesterday than today?

[Cardozo] Of course; today we made progress with regard to deadlines. We agreed that the constituent assembly and everything related to the constitutional reform will be held in 1985.

[Reporter] Will the commanding officers be subordinated to the civilian authorities?

[Cardozo] Yes. Undoubtedly. [end recording]

Asked by Carve whether progress is being made in the negotiations, Civic Union leader Juan Vicente Chiarino said:

[Begin recording] [Chiarino] Of course progress is being made. Yet we have disagreed on some conflictive issues on which the military is maintaining a tough stand. I believe an adequate solution can be reached tomorrow. We will reconcile ideas and we will formulate them in writing, and we may reach an agreement.

[Unidentified reporter] Will the plebiscite be held next year?

[Chiarino] Yes, it might be held next year. [end recording]

Additional Report

PY020238 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Representatives of the political parties and of the Armed Forces this afternoon met for nearly 5 hours at the Naval Club. An agreement has virtually been reached. They will meet again on Friday to make a general review of all the issues discussed so far.

Progress was made today regarding the following issues: Military courts will hear cases involving military personnel, and the executive branch will be empowered to decree a state of insurrection, suspending individual guarantees. The executive branch will decree the state of insurrection and will submit the respective bill to the General Assembly, which can discuss it for as many as 5 days.

The political representatives will hold consultations with their parties in order to make a final review of the agreements reached thus far. For its part, the junta of commanders in chief will also brief the junta of general officers on the various topics on which agreements have been reached and which will pave the way for the general elections to be held in Uruguay on 25 November this year.

At the end of the meeting at the Naval Club, Civic Union member Humberto Ciganda made the following remarks to Carve:

[Begin recording] [Ciganda] We trust that these talks will conclude on Friday.

[Unidentified reporter] What about the military courts?

[Ciganda] The wording of the agreement is fully satisfactory to both parties. The military courts will only hear cases involving military personnel, except for those cases outlined in the Constitution concerning the state of war and during a state of insurrection.

[Reporter] What is the state of insurrection?

[Ciganda] As we have said before, these are new emergency measures that will be adopted by the president of the Republic. He must submit a bill to the General Assembly, which will declare the suspension of individual guarantees when there is violence or a state of rebellion. The General Assembly will have 5 days to make a decision on the bill. If it fails to make a decision or it it fails to convene within this period, the bill will be considered tacitly approved. It will thus be the General Assembly that ultimately will declare the state of insurrection.

[Reporter] After the review that will take place on Friday, will there be a special committee charged with drafting the constitutional decree?

[Ciganda] The decree will be drafted by the military officials themselves based on the agreements we have reached during these talks. [end recording]

Broad Front delegate Juan Young made the following remarks to Carve:

[Begin recording] [passage indistinct] [Unidentified reporter] Mr Young: The people are wondering whether these temporary provisions will repeal the Institutional Acts, or whether the country will start a constitutional period on 1 March but with Institutional Acts?

[Young] No. The country will start a fully constitutional period on 15 February, and 1 March with a new Institutional Act which will soon be issued. Three Institutional Acts will remain in force, but all the other Institutional Acts will be repealed.

[Reporter] Apart from these purely political issues, have you considered what will happen if the Blanco Party does not participate in the election? Have you discussed this possibility?

[Young] Yes. This issue was discussed in-depth last Monday and Tuesday, when we requested that a political solution be given to the situation of Wilson Ferreira Aldunate. One point of our proposal actually relates to this matter, but you already know the answers we have received. [end recording]

On leaving the Naval Club, Colorado Party member Enrique Tarigo made the following statement to Carve:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Which cases will fall under the jurisdiction of the military courts?

[Tarigo] The military courts will only hear military crimes committed by military personnel and crimes committed by civilians in cases of war, in accordance with the Constitution, and also in case of emergency situation we have been discussing. [end recording]

EDITORIAL RAISES QUESTIONS ABOUT USSR OIL DEAL

PY011935 Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 26 Jul 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Oil Purchase From the Soviet Union"]

[Text] The acquisition of considerable quantities of oil from the Soviet Union has been announced. According to official reports, the purchases will amount to 5,000 barrels per day, which currently represents more than $4 million per month. The country must use its capacity to negotiate in order to take advantage of this opportunity, which is exceptional for reasons that we point out.

Uruguay exports to the Soviet Union various products, such as meat, butter, wool, and citrus fruits. In principle, this should permit an improvement of the conditions in which we export wool so that this product can be exported in a more advanced stage of industrialization, not as raw material as we are now doing.

The negotiations were carried out by the officials of the state oil company, apparently with terms beneficial to the country regarding unit price. It has not been reported whether the experts of the Foreign Trade Directorate were consulted during the negotiations.

What counterpart will the Soviet sale have? Moscow has persisted in its objective to expand its commercial office here, and the executive branch has opposed that intention so far. Has that possibility been included in this deal? Will the quality of our exports to the Soviet Union be improved, thus increasing the use of domestic labor, which is the only way to properly address the problem of persistent unemployment? These questions deserve answers from officials who are responsible for the successful negotiations and who certainly must have thought of these questions during the talks. The most important step lies ahead, that is, the country should derive the most benefits from a contract that will be signed with a difficult trade partner.

If the agreements reached should result in the revitalization of an industrial sector, the businessmen who will be involved must be informed of the terms as soon as possible so they can make the necessary provisions.

MORALES PAUL ON BORDER PROTECTION, URANIUM MINING

PA012120 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 26 Jul 84 p D 1

[Report by Ludmila Vinogradoff]

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul yesterday announced that a plan for the protection and development of the frontier is being prepared in an effort to establish a way to coordinate all issues related to Venezuela's borders.

He also referred to the possible presence of "private foreign powers" in the Federal Amazon Territory, where it has been charged that abuses of the Piaroa Indians are occurring and that radioactive uranium is possibly being mined.

Minister Morales Paul made this statement upon receiving Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran at the Yellow House:

It has been charged that foreign elements are mining radioactive material in the Amazon areas. Strange developments have also been reported in connection with the Piaroas. What is you view on this?

-- This matter really falls within the purview of the Interior Relations Ministry, the Energy and Mines Ministry, and the Defense Ministry. In any event, the Foreign Ministry is already preparing a plan for the protection and development of the frontier to establish a way to coordinate all issues related to the Venezuelan borders. This afternoon, at the dedication of the Pedro Gual Diplomatic Academy, I will refer to this topic.

-- Has the Foreign Ministry learned that foreign powers might be behind the possible existence of radioactive material?

-- The truth is that so far we have heard nothing about any foreign powers. But it does seem that private foreign powers are there.

-- And what will be done to get those private powers out of there?

-- That falls to the Energy and Mines Ministry, which must act through the legal system that applies to everything related to minerals of that sort.

JOINT NAVAL MANEUVERS WITH BRAZIL UNDER WAY

PA020352 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network In Spanish 2100 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] The "Ven-Braz-84" joint maneuvers by the Brazilian and Venezuelan Navies are already under way. At this station reported a few days ago, the main objectives of the "Ven-Braz" operation are to train personnel and to further bolster the two Navies' ties of friendship. The Constituicao and the Marcilio Dias ships from the Brazilian Navy Task Force are participating in the operation. The Venezuelan ships participating are the Mariscal Sucre, the Almirante Brion, the General Urdaneta Stavalos, and the Felipe Larrazabal.

Navy Captain Paulo Augusto Garcia Dumon, commander of the Brazilian Navy Task Force, offered a toast aboard the Constituicao frigate as a gesture of friendship and appreciation for the attention they have received.

PRC AMBASSADOR ON CONTADORA, BILATERAL TRADE

FL011830 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1734 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Mexico City, 1 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- Chinese Ambassador to Mexico Li Chao has said that the PRC offers all its moral and political support to the debtor countries and hopes that they manage to obtain good conditions in the renegotiation of their foreign debts.

He also reiterated the total and firm support that his government gives the Contadora Group because the Central American conflict must be resolved by peaceful negotiations without the intervention of foreign powers.

In referring to trade with Mexico, Li said that imports and exports are both estimated at $80 million and that the five agreements that have recently been signed will permit an increase in economic assistance. He spoke of plans to coinvest in a tractor factory, a ceramics factory, and a Chinese restaurant. In this regard he said that the investment policy is appropriate because it is in agreement with the country's situation and will doubtless have good results.

The Chinese ambassador explained that in the past 3 years China, with its 5-year plan for 1980-85, has opened its doors with excellent results. He urged all nations to contribute to South-South progress because China is big but poor.

ALBANIAN AMBASSADOR MEETS WITH SENATE LEADER

FL312003 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0315 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] Mexico City, 30 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania today reasserted their political and social relations during a meeting held by Perparim Sinani, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Albania, and Miguel Gonzalez Avelar, leader of the Mexican Senate. During the talks the Albanian diplomat extended an invitation to the president of the Grand Commission of the Mexican Senate and a group of legislators to visit his country in the near future.

ARDITO BARLETTA DISCUSSES FAR EAST, U.S. VISITS

PA011614 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 31 Jul 84 pp A 1, A 10

[Text] On his return to the country, Panamanian President-elect Nicolas Ardito Barletta expressed great satisfaction over the esteem, admiration, and respect with which Panama and Panamanians are held in the countries he visited: the United States, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, and Hong Kong. Ardito Barletta arrived at the Panamanian Air Force terminal last night after making an intense working tour of those countries at the invitations of their governments. In a press conference on his return from the United States, the last country he visited, Ardito Barletta indicated that he visited those nations to improve Panamanians' standard of living.

He said his visit to Japan served to study the options to improve the country's transit services. In this sense, he indicated that it would be too premature to make a decision on whether a sea level canal will be built. Japan has been interested in the construction of a sea level canal through Panama; but, according to Ardito Barletta, this requires in-depth and complex feasibility studies. These studies, the Panamanian president-elect explained, will be vigorously advanced in the next few years and will last 2 or 3 years. Japan is interested in cooperating with Panama in this field.

Regarding the support this project has in Japan, Ardito Barletta said that "there are many people in Japan who think that the best way to serve international needs in the long term is through a sea level canal. As you know, there are Panamanians who think there are other options. The important thing is that all of these options are thoroughly studied, not only to improve the current canal but also to be ready to complement it through other means of transportation."

Ardito Barletta also referred to his visit to the United States at the invitation of U.S. President Ronald Reagan. He indicated that it enabled him "to strengthen personal communication with him, as well as with Congress and with high-ranking U.S. Government authorities." In the United States, Ardito Barletta obtained firsthand information on the prospects of the Reagan plan for the development of the Caribbean Basin, which opens possibilities for Panamanian exports. The role that the Contadora Group plays in the search for a peace agreement for the conflict in Central America was stressed in the talks with U.S. Government representatives. He also broadly discussed Law 9670 on the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter Canal Treaties within the framework of the relationship that exists between the two countries in the administration of the interoceanic route.

He disclosed that he has received an invitation from Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez to visit Spain. He added that be believes he may visit Spain in September because he thinks the strengthening of relations between Panama and that European country is important.

During his visit to the United States, Ardito Barletta met with high-ranking IMF officials but he denied that he discussed the refinancing of the Panamanian foreign debt with them. The dialogue with IMF officials dealt with possible future cooperation plans and with plans the government wants to undertake.

Second Vice President-elect Roderick Esquivel and a group of Panamanian industrialists accompanied Ardito Barletta on his tour of the Middle East. [as published] First Vice President-elect Eric Arturo del Valle accompanied him on his visit to the United States.

Prominent businessmen and leaders of the National Democratic Union parties welcomed Ardito Barletta, who held the press conference with Roderick Esquivel and Eric Arturo del Valle.

Jorge Abadia Arias, secretary general of the Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD), was present at the Air Force terminal.

EXECUTIVE RESOLUTION ON SCHOOL OF AMERICAS

PA011827 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 1 Aug 84 pp A 1, C 8

[Executive resolution No 87 signed by President Jorge Illueca and Finance and Treasury Minister Ricaurte Vasquez M. issued 30 July; capitalized passages as published]

[Text] THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC in the exercise of his legal powers, and CONSIDERING:

1. That U.S. authority to offer study courses to Latin American military personnel in the U.S. Army's School of the Americas expires on 1 October 1984 in accordance with Paragraph 4 of the Agreement on Certain U.S. Activities in the Republic of Panama;

2. That also on 1 October 1984, Fort Gulick, where the School of the Americas has been functioning, will cease to be a military coordination area and that therefore the areas of Fort Gulick, identified in the map of Adjunct 7 to Annex A of the Agreement on the Execution of Article IV of the Panama Canal Treaty, will revert to Panama on that date in accordance with what is established in Paragraph (3) (d) (i) of said agreement;

3. That in accordance with Article 3 of Law No. 17 of 29 August 1979, the national government is empowered to control the property that reverts to the Republic of Panama as a result of the 1977 Panama Canal Treaty and its related agreements on use by the public entities and offices in accordance with their needs;

4. That through Note No CFFD-84, dated 12 July 1984 and addressed by General Manuel Antonio Noriega to the president of the Republic, the Defense Forces have requested for their use, on the basis of the precedent set with Rio Hato Base and subject to the policies and instructions on this matter indicated by the executive branch and the provisions included in the 1977 Canal Treaty, the area and facilities that will revert to the Republic of Panama in the sector known as Fort Gulick, which are identified in the map of Adjunct 7 to Annex A of the Agreement on the Execution of Article IV of the Panama Canal Treaty;

5. That this request is viable because the areas and facilities requested will come under the exclusive jurisdiction and sovereignty of the Republic of Panama and will be protected by the Panamanian flag, the only one that will wave over that sector, RESOLVES:

1. To assign as of 1 October 1984 to the Panamanian Defense Forces the facilities identified with the following numbers: 200, 201, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 311a, 313, 314, 333, 400, 401, 402, 403, located in Fort Gulick and indentified in Adjunct 7 to Annex A of the Agreement on the Execution of Article IV of the Panama Canal Treaty. It is understood that these facilities will remain subject to the exclusive sovereignty and jurisdiction of the Republic of Panama and that the only flag to fly there will be that of Panama, the territorial sovereign.

2. To warn the Panamanian Defense Forces that they are responsible for the maintenance of the green areas and repairs needed in the existing infrastructure, as well as for the cost of water, electrical, telephone, and garbage collection services. They must also coordinate with the state institutions responsible for the administration of reverted property and the provision of public services (water, electricity, telephone, and drainage) the moment there are any plans to develop any project in that area, so as not to affect the already existing infrastructure. TO BE RELEASED, PUBLISHED, AND COMPLIED WITH [Signed] Jorge E. Illueca, Ricaurte Vasquez M., Finance and Treasury Minister

STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST TREATY 'VIOLATIONS'

PA010421 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 31 Jul 84 pp 48, 16

[Report by Carlos J. Nunez]

[Text] Students from several secondary schools conducted a peaceful demonstration yesterday in front of the Administration Building of the Panama Canal Commission. The students warned, however, that if the treaties continue to be violated "future demonstrations will not be like this one."

Fernando Manfredo Jr., the Panama Canal Commission deputy administrator, received the students and "congratulated them for the exemplary, respectful, and worthy manner of their demonstration demanding that the treaties be respected and urged them to continue their watchfulness to ensure the treaties are fulfilled."

The students, who belong to the NEW TREND [capitalized words as published] in the Federation of Panamanian Students (FEP) and were from two secondary schools, delivered a letter addressed to Panama Canal Commission Administrator Dennis McAuliffe. The letter notes a "vigorous rejection of the violations of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties by the U.S. Government."

The most important paragraph of the letter, signed by the FEP organization secretary, Alberto Ortega, says: "Undoubtedly these actions by the U.S. Government are aimed at destabilizing the social peace and democratization of the country. Once more you, the defenders of 'democracy,' have damaged our people's democratic and pacifist will simply because we are determined to break the chains you have imposed on us since 1903."

After presenting their letter, the students angrily recalled: "General Torrijos once said that we would be very foolish to let others take from us what we achieved through the treaties. Today we reassert before the homelend's altar that we will defend what we have attained with the last drop of our sweat because we believe in peace. But, if it is necessary we will defend our rights to the last drop of blood, because we are right and believe in justice. We will never cry, save for our heroesand martyrs. We will never kneel, save before God."

BRIEFS

URUGUAYAN AMBASSADOR -- Alberto Rodriguez Nin, the new Uruguayan ambassador to Panama, has presented his credentials to Panamanian President Jorge Illueca. Ambassador Nin was formerly director of protocol at the Uruguayan Foreign Affairs Ministry. [Summary] [Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 30 Jul 84 p 5 B PA]

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT CALLS SPECIAL ASSEMBLY SESSIONS

PA011420 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Excerpt] President Luis Alberto Monge has called special Legislative Assembly sessions. According to the decree issued by the president and the minister of the presidency, the Legislative Assembly is to hold special sessions beginning 6 August. In these sessions, the Assembly will discuss reforms to Article 6 and 7 of the Currency Law, and Article 62, point A of Article 100 of the Central Bank Law.

ARMS SOLD AT REDUCED PRICES IN CIUDAD QUESADA AREA

PA020344 Paris AFP in Spanish 2157 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Ciudad Quesada, Costa Rica, 31 Jul (AFP) -- Modern FAL, AK-47, or M-16 rifles, the market prices for which range between $1,500 and $2,000, are being sold here for a third of those prices. This arms traffic has become a profitable business in this area, only 100 km north of San Jose and the same number of kilometers from the Nicaraguan border. Deserters from the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries and other immigrants without documents who abound in the area are the main dealers in these transactions, which take place in hotels, restaurants, private homes, or at the square in Ciudad Quesada.

A FAL rifle, which usually costs $2,500, can be obtained here for only $700. Costa Rican intermediaries participate in these dealings. Often these Costa Ricans resell the weapons to counterrevolutionary leaders on the border after obtaining them from guerrilla deserters, who frequently ask for a bite to eat in exchange for their rifles.

The arms traffic has increased tremendously in the past few months following the crisis in the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE), which has left its military force practically inactive and harassed now by the Sandinist Army in its positions in Rio San Juan, on the border. The situation has begun to worry area residents, who fear a crime wave as a result of the large number of inexpensive weapons that circulate without control by the authorities, who seem unable to put a stop to this business.

An AK-47 rifle, which normally costs between $1,000 and $1,500, can be obtained for $500 or $700; an M-79 rocket launcher can be obtained for the same price, and an M-14 or M-16 rifle, which costs $2,000, can be bought for $750. Some $250 or $300 will buy .45-caliber guns, while .38-caliber guns go for $225.

According to reports gathered by AFP from well-informed sources, "the anti-Sandinist Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) is installing camps in northern Alajuela Province," especially in Los Chiles and in the San Juan River basin, near Nicaraguan territory. These anti-Sandinists, who were operating primarily from their bases in Honduras and in northern Nicaragua, are trying to occupy positions controlled by ARDE people in the region, who are led by Eden Pastora.

However, while some guerrillas who deserted from ARDE are in the area and while others joined the FDN, the majority remain loyal to Pastora, resulting in the fear that the two factions will clash.

Pastora was "expelled" from ARDE for refusing to join the FDN, which he accuses of being "Somozist." FDN spokesmen have disclosed in Ciudad Quesada that they will begin to operate in the Rio San Juan border area in about a month, at which time their troops will launch attacks on the Sandinist forces. "We will try to recover the positions from which ARDE was dislodged 2 months ago," they declared.

EL SALVADOR

SPOKESMEN DENY SUSPENSION OF RAIL SERVICE

PA020026 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 31 Jul 84 p 3

[Text] Spokesmen for the Salvadoran National Railway (Fenadesal) denied today that national rail service has been suspended indefinitely. They explained that certain routes and services have been canceled, "while high-level officials reorganize the current rail system to reduce the risks to which the railroad's personnel and equipment have been exposed."

Fenadesal sources added that although the system has not been suspended indefinitely, certain routes have not been used since last week, and will not be until new procedures for safety and operations are provided to ensure the best possible security for employees and the national rail systems' equipment.

It has been unofficially reported that no trains have traveled to the country's eastern region since Sunday because of the guerrilla attacks that have been taking place in parts of San Vicente, La Paz, Usulutan and La Union Departments. There have been some reports that rail traffic has been suspended because of the lack of security for railway cars made evident in the last few weeks, and because of the reduced number of cars and engines available for use. However, it has been reported that several engines that were damaged in earlier attacks have been repaired and are now ready for service. Thus, it is clear that enough equipment is available. Other reports have disclosed that stretches of the railway in the eastern and central regions have been damaged by bombs placed by the guerrillas.

GUERRILLAS TO BLOCKADE MOTOR TRAFFIC IN EAST

PA012217 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1600 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Yesterday, guerrillas stopped several vehicles on the Pan-American Highway and distributed leaflets warning that as of that date, they were decreeing a blockage of all motor vehicles in the country's eastern region. They called this operation, which is practically a boycott of San Salvador's August festivities, the "Black Blockade." They warned that anyone traveling in vehicles, on motorcycles, on bicycles, in carts, or even on horseback would be eliminated by guerrilla groups.

IPS: GUERRILLAS TO UNITE RADIO STATIONS

PA012326 Rome IPS in Spanish 2241 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] San Salvador, 1 Aug (IPS) -- The Salvadoran guerrillas have decided to unite their two radio stations, which are now carrying 9 hours of news and music programming daily.

Transmissions monitored in San Salvador on both shortwave and FM demonstrate that Radio Farabundo Marti and Radio Venceremos joined their transmission in late July.

On occasions they divide their audience, one carrying news and the other music or special programming. These radio stations broadcast on shortwave at 0600, 1200, 1700, 1900, and 2030. The last daily transmission is heard in San Salvador on FM.

The two stations were established respectively by the People's Liberation Forces (FPL) and the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) -- two of the five organizations that comprise the FMLN -- and at first used different formats and even had discrepancies in their reports and propaganda.

However, according to an announcement made by the two stations, they have decided to merge in the so-called "Voice of the Vanguard." The FMLN has had other radio stations, including "Radio Unidad," "Radio Guazapa," and "Radio Liberacion," but only "Venceremos" and "Farabundo Marti" have been able to survive more than 2 years.

The Salvadoran Government, with U.S. assistance, has devoted great effort to try to jam the frequencies and locate the stations, but to no avail. According to official spokesmen, the two radio stations broadcast from Nicaragua, but Radio Farabundo Marti stresses that it is operating in northern El Salvador and Radio Venceremos states that it is located "somewhere in Morazan," a department in eastern El Salvador, near Honduras. The FMLN and the government's Army have been involved in a war that has lasted 5 years and has caused approximately 50,000 deaths.

FMLN ANNOUNCES PLAN TO DESTROY COTTON

PA020323 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] The FMLN has continued its sabotage operations against cotton plantations. Just as we reported earlier, our members have received orders to destroy the cotton of the wealthy, whether on the plantations or in transit.

On 29 July, a guerrilla unit from the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade destroyed six manzanas of cotton at the Canton of Calle Nueva in the jurisdiction of El Transito.

In addition, we have learned that [words indistinct] at the Canton of Calle Nueva and San Carlos near El Amate in San Miguel Department, a guerrilla group from the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade clashed with Cuscatlan Battalion forces. The enemy suffered three casualties, one dead and two wounded, in this clash.

FMLN DENIES ISSUING ORDER TO HALT TRAFFIC

PA020140 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 02 Aug 84

[Text] Attention, your attention. The FMLN has not decreed any halt to traffic. We repeat, the FMLN has not ordered any halt to traffic on the country's roads.

Members of the 3d Infantry Brigade, part of the dictatorship's forces, have passed out leaflets on the eastern highways calling for a supposed halt to traffic. Residents of the eastern sector have reported that they have observed members of the 3d Infantry Brigade in several vehicles, pretending to be members of the FMLN, distributing these leaflets calling for a halt to traffic.

For this reason, we stress that the FMLN has not ordered any halt to traffic on the country's roads.

In addition, we report to our people that there is a 3d Infantry Brigade unit in San Miguel that operates in civilian clothes, wearing badges and berets like those used by the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade. This unit, which carries rifles of various sorts, has stolen property and has abducted, murdered, and raped young women in San Miguel. We repeat: 3d Infantry Brigade soldiers dress as FMLN guerrillas in order to commit all kinds of thefts, abductions, and crimes.

We hereby report that Rafael Arce Zablah members have already surprised and ambushed these disguised soldiers several times, inflicting casualties on them.

GUATEMALA

COSTA RICA'S GUTIERREZ ON ACQUISITION OF MIGS

PA012015 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Here in Guatemala, where he is on an official visit, Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez deplored the Sandinists' announcement about the acquisition of MIG's. According to Gutierrez, this decision goes against the view held by the Contadora Group and Costa Rica that the Central American nations should not acquire certain kinds of war materiel in order not to worsen the weapons problem in the region.

MAJORITY PARTIES OCCUPY KEY ASSEMBLY POSITIONS

PA012112 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1842 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Guatemala City, 1 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Despite protest from the other political parties, the three majority parties in Guatemala's National Constituent Assembly have distributed the key Assembly positions among themselves.

Christian Democrat Roberto Carpio Nicolle was designated Assembly president, while Hector Anagon Quinonez of the rightist coalition MLN-CAN [National Liberation Movement -- Nationalist Authentic Central] and Ramiro de Leon Carpio of the Union of the National Center, UCN, were elected vice presidents.

In addition, the 6 secretaries came from among the Christian Democratic Party representatives, who occupy 20 of the 88 Assembly seats; the MLN-CAN, which holds 23 seats; and the UCN, which has 21.

The 15 deputies from the Revolutionary Party, PR, and the National Renovating Party, PNR, left the Assembly following the election to express their disapproval. Rafael Arreaga of the PR told ACAN-EFE that the election was hardly pluralistic, because the majority groups applied a parliamentarian steamroller and did not take the minorities into consideration. The meeting will come to an end after General Oscar Mejia Victores, Guatemalan head of state, delivers an opening speech at noon.

MILITARY TRANSFERS, REPLACEMENTS ANNOUNCED

FL012355 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2000 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Guatemala, 1 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- Official sources reported this morning that changes and transfers have recently taken place in the military hierarchy.

Lieutenant Colonel Djalma Dominguez, who was the Army spokesman until today, has been replaced by Colonel Hector Rosales, who was the Guatemalan ambassador to El Salvador and Panama. Djalma Dominguez has been apointed director general of migration, a post which had been held until today by Colonel Manuel Lavadilla, who was sent to Colombia as military attache.

Liewise, there were changes in the Department Command posts of Chiquimula and Zacapa. In Chiquimila, Colonel Luis Enrique Mendoza replaced Colonel Luis Paredes Najera, who was transferred to the Zacapa garrison to replace Colonel Julio Cesar Avila Giron. All these changes in the military hierarchy provoked rumors of an alleged destabilization in the regime of General Oscar Mejia Victores.

HONDURAS

U.S. GIVEN DOCUMENT ON COOPERATION NEGOTIATIONS

PA020030 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2320 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 1 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Honduras has presented a document to the United States expressing its viewpoints on the initiation of negotiations in the areas of technical, social, economic and security cooperation. A very brief Honduran Foreign Secretariat communique reported that the document that was presented to the United States seeks "closer and mutually beneficial cooperation, to strengthen and defend the Honduran Government's democratic system."

GROUP SEEKS END TO U.S. TRAINING OF SALVADORANS

PA011651 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1534 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 1 Aug (LATIN-REUTER) -- An influential Honduran Government commission has advised President Roberto Suazo Cordova to stop the program of U.S. training of Salvadoran troops until the border dispute with that country is solved.

The commission, composed of ranking officials of the Foreign and Defense Secretariats, also recommended that the joint maneuvers with the Salvadoran Army be halted until the dispute is resolved. The confidential report, to which REUTER gained access this week, does not specifically mention the U.S. Regional Military Training and Security Center [CREMS] in Puerto Castilla or Salvadoran participation in joint maneuvers being staged here.

However, officials close to the commission indicated that the report -- now being studied by the president -- does not leave any room for doubt as to the objective.

"The commission recommended that Honduras not begin programs or initiate actions of cooperation with the Salvadoran Government as long as it persists in its negative attitude regarding direct negotiations to solve the border dispute," the report states.

Diplomatic sources described the report as an attempt to pressure the United States to aid in solving the border dispute, which began in the 19th century and has given rise to territorial conflicts along an 118-km stretch of the common border between Honduras and El Salvador.

GEN LOPEZ REYES ON MILITARY TRANSFERS, NICARAGUA

PA012013 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Report by Milton Mateo]

[Excerpt] Yesterday, General Walter Lopez Reyes, chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, made important statements on the country's political and military life. First, he officially announced changes in the Armed Forces.

[Begin recording] [Lopez Reyes] There has been speculation so I will use this opportunity to tell you that the changes are characteristic of the Armed Forces. They are internal changes. There has been misinformation on this. I want to state that due to reasons of security and strategy we do not like to release the names of officers who will be transferred from one unit to another. However, to prevent further speculation on this, I will tell you that the only changes to occur will be the following: Colonel Ronny Martinez goes from the 101st Brigade to director of the Operations and Training Department, C-3, of the Joint General Staff; Colonel Wilfredo Sanchez has become Army chief of staff; and Colonel Castro Arita is coming from Spain to be commander of the 101st Brigade headquartered in Choluteca.

[Mateo] General, have the tensions with Nicaragua diminished in recent days?

[Lopez Reyes] I think the situation has been quite calm, relatively calm. This is logical due to the government's policy and the Central American countries' desire to solve their affairs in an overall manner within the framework of Contadora. [end recording]

The Armed Forces commander then referred to relations between the Armed Forces and the government.

[Begin recording] [Lopez Reyes] No, I would not say that we interfere in the country's policy. The president and the cabinet have always been pleased that we participate in the talks and discussions since we are members of the National Security Council. Our participation is always welcomed because they discuss national security topics. We are also part of the government and we discuss specific points such the nation's general budget and the budget to be allocated to the Armed Forces. In this sense, we participate in those kinds of discussions. However, we are in no way involved in national policy.

[Mateo] I would like to ask a somewhat delicate question. What has been the result of the military commission formed to investigate the famous cases of missing people?

[Lopez Reyes] Well, the commission continues its investigation. As you say, the matter is delicate. The investigation is quite exhaustive. We are touching sectors and points that are quite delicate. The president has instructed us to successfully conclude this investigation. However, there are setbacks. There are times when one does not find the mechanisms to continue the investigation. However, we do want Honduras to have a better image abroad. We are not violators of human rights. All of the leftist sectors justify their actions by blaming the Armed Forces and the government. Specifically referring to this topic however, I will tell you that we will continue this work. It is hard and delicate but we will continue in order to satisfy our people.

[Mateo] Under what principle is the Honduran Armed Forces negotiating or undertaking a review of the military agreements with the United States.

[Lopez Reyes] We have agreed that we will not discuss this subject. It is up to the president, through the Foreign Secretariat, to make the results of these discussions known. I don't think there should be any concern among our people or those of the United States because we are acting within a framework of cordiality and friendship as real friends and allies, and with the idea of solving our problems for the common good.

[Mateo] General, is it true that the Salvadoran refugee camps in Honduras are used as shelters for Salvadoran guerrillas?

[Lopez Reyes] We have always described them as such. Unfortunately, there are innocent people in the camps who are used by the guerrilla groups, who frequently enter those camps, through intimidation. We will always have a big problem with regard to the maintenance of order and the verification of the situation in thise camps. We are trying to find a more feasible solution through the National Security Council so that we can control this situation and so that it will not continue. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

REPORT ON 3D ROUND OF TALKS WITH U.S.

PA011529 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Mexico City -- The Mexican Government has asserted its hopes that the talks begun yesterday by high Nicaraguan and U.S. Government representatives at the Mexican seaside resort of Manzanillo will lead to a bilateral understanding that solves discrepancies and contributes to achieving regional peace. The Mexican Government's message was delivered by Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor when he welcomed Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco and U.S. special envoy Harry Shlaudeman who began the third round of talks in a tourist center located on the Pacific coast of Mexico.

The private meeting seeks to prepare the final procedural details that will allow the establishment of the bases for future negotiations between the two countries, including Mexico's eventual participation in the talks as a qualified witness.

Antonio Barragan of Radio Cadena Mil of Mexico City has a special report for our newscast:

[Begin Barragan recroding] The Mexican Foreign Secretariat has reported that the third round of talks between U.S. and Nicaraguan Government representatives began yesterday in Santiago near the city of Manzanillo, Colima State, on the Pacific Coast. The Nicaraguan delegation is led by Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco and the U.S. delegation is led by Harry Shlaudeman, special U.S. presidential representative for Central American affairs.

When the meeting began, Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor extended a cordial welcome to the two countries' representatives and asserted the Mexican Government's hopes that the talks will lead to a bilateral agreement that solves discrepancies and effectively contributes to achieving regional peace. The Mexican Government, upon encouraging and advocating these bilateral relations, has enhanced the importance of a dialogue between the United States and Nicaragua, and the efforts to achieve peaceful and negotiated solutions to the Central American conflicts. The Mexican Government has maintained a constant policy of strengthening diplomatic contacts in Central America and advocated respect for international law norms and principles in order to prevent the use of force and the worsening of tensions in the area.

The Mexican Government is fully convinced that the region's security and its political, social, and economic development will be possible if there is a genuine willingness to negotiate and a political respect that leads to specific agreements.

The process carried out by the Contadora Group has led to the drafting of a document which might be signed by the Central American countries in the near future. The document includes a series of juridical and political pledges. The document, called "Act of Contadora for Peace and Cooperation in Central America," has been approved in principle by all of the Central American countries, thus opening important possibilities for a general peace agreement. Nevertheless, additional searches for bilateral political agreements between the Central American countries and other countries which have links and interests in the area represents a particularly relevant diplomatic task. The achievement of detente and a peaceful solution to the conflict represent an efficient political contribution by these other countries. The meeting between U.S. and Nicaraguan Government representatives, which began yesterday in Manzanillo, is being carried out within this context. The Mexican Government grants special significance to this negotiation process.

Managua Wants End To Contra Aid

FL012000 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1828 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Mexico City, 1 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- The United States and Nicaragua have finished the period of negotiating over procedures and started discussing matters dealing with Nicaragua's national security and the end of Managua's military aid to El Salvador. The talks are being held in Manzanillo, Colima State.

EXCELSIOR's special correspondent in Manzanillo reported that the Sandinists insisted on an end to the aid provided Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries which the Reagan administration openly finances.

The report added that Nicaragua's main worry is the threat of a U.S. invasion using contras located in Honduras and Costa Rica who are trained and financed by the CIA.

The correspondent said that Coordinator of Nicaragua's Junta of Government Daniel Ortega has foreseen the possibility of a trip to Washington to talk with President Reagan in order to smooth out matters.

The third round of talks between the United States and Nicaragua, which Mexican Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda Amor put into motion yesterday at the port of Manzanillo, continued today surrounded by a hermetic silence and strict security measures as was also the case at the last meeting in Manzanillo.

Reagan-Ortega Meeting Possible

PA020340 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0309 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 1 Aug (EFE) -- According to well-informed sources, the meeting between Harry Shlaudeman, special White House envoy for Central America, and Victor Hugo Tinoco, Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister, ended tonight.

As a result of this meeting, there is the possibility that a meeting will take place between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, the NEW NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY reported.

Sources consulted by EFE said that they did not know what topics were discussed at this third meeting between the two countries' representatives, which began in the port of Manzanillo, on the Mexico's Pacific coast, on Tuesday.

Diplomatic sources have confirmed that additional meetings will be held soon and that they may include other participants, which seems to point to a Reagan-Ortega "summit."

The meeting between Shlaudeman and Tinoco, who were accompanied by other officials from their respective governments, was held behind closed doors, and the place where it was held was watched very closely to prevent press access.

SANDINISTS REPORTEDLY EASE REGISTRATION STAND

PA011941 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1823 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Managua, 1 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Arturo Cruz, presidential candidate of the internal opposition, is maintaining negotiations with FSLN representatives with a view toward the upcoming elections, political sources announced today.

The conversations, which have not been confirmed by spokesmen close to Cruz or to the Sandinists, would be on the basis if the nine-point document released by the Democratic Coordinating Board in December 1983.

Political sources told ACAN-EFE that the Sandinists are reportedly willing to extend the term for registration of the party candidates until 4 August. It was also learned that the FSLN National Directorate is against extending the term for registration of the alliance candidates beyond 4 August.

The sources even indicated that the Sandinist leaders might agree to be more flexible on freedom of the press. This would entail the government revoking a series of decrees that establish restrictions on information dealing with the economy or security of the state, and enforcing the law on habeas corupus and the petition for personal appearance.

In a televised speech, Henry Ruiz, planning minister and member of the FSLN National Directorate, declared that of the nine points demanded by the dissidents three are "impossible" to negotiate.

According to political sources, this is interpreted as if the FSLN is willing to negotiate six of the nine points demanded by the Democratic Coordinating Board. Nonetheless, since the opposition inverted the order of their demands placing a broad national dialogue with the participation of the rebels in first place, the negotiations are more difficlt, the sources stated.

Commander Ruiz noted that one of the "impossible" points to negotiate was specifically that related to a dialogue with the "Somozist mercenaries, instruments of the United States."

CDN Says 6 Points Not Approved

PA020050 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0023 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] San Jose, 1 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Luis Rivas Leiva, president of the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board (CDN), said today that Arturo Cruz, the oppostion presidential candidate, is not negotiating the terms of a document on the electoral process with the Sandinist government.

In a statement for ACAN-EFE, Rivas Leiva said that "there are no negotiations, not even a conversation with the Sandinists on the nine points raised by the CDN."

The Sandinist government "has not responded to any of the proposals that were submitted by the CDN and it is not true that it has approved six of the nine points that are being demanded for our participation in the elections," he added. If the CDN fails to achieve legal status by not registering before 4 August, "Nicaragua's history will not end either that day or on the day of the elections," Rivas said.

He noted that efforts are being made to create interest among other countries and democratic organizations "that may make some effort with the Sandinist government."

Rivas asserted that Cruz "has broken his ties with Eden Pastora's and Alfredo Cesar's group and is linked directly with the CDN, which has clearly declared that it maintains no ties or relations with armed Nicaraguan groups."

RIVAS LEIVA ON REGISTRATION PROCESS, ELECTIONS

PA020300 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] A surprising statement was made by Luis Rivas Leiva, secretary general of the Social Democratic Party, PSD, who declared yesterday that the brazen aid received by counterrevolutionary leaders Eden Pastora, Alfonso Robelo, Adolfo Calero, and Steadman Fagoth is not considered a crime in our penal code. Trying to justify the armed attacks on our people, the result of the financial and military aid given the contras by the U.S. Government, Luis Rivas Leiva said the FSLN is also receiving aid, from the Soviet Union. That is their problem, Rivas said, referring to the covert U.S. aid being received by Colero, Robelo, and Pastora.

Rivas Leiva referred to the citizen registration, saying that everything went as they expected, adding that this coincides with the PSD's plans to participate in the 4 November elections; however, it is necessary that a national dialogue be held with the counterrevolutionary leaders. We have always said that we wish to participate in an electoral process and to provide the Nicaraguan people with answers through free elections, Rivas Leiva said. While defending the presence of counterrevolutionary leaders in the country, the PSD leader said that the U.S. aid for the contras -- used to murder the Nicaraguan people -- is not considered a crime in any penal code. Luis Rivas Leiva forgets that revolutionary laws exist in our country and that those who murder our people can be punished through the law on order and public security.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] What do you think about the registration process that concluded yesterday?

[Rivas Leiva] It went just as we expected. Our political party and the Democratic Coordinating Baord formally invited and urged the people to do their duty and to register.

[Reporter] Does your call to the people reflect your interest in participating in the elections?

[Rivas Leiva] We were not the only ones to issue such an invitation.

All of the other parties, workers' unions, and the Democratic Coordinating Board issued the same invitation and expressed their interest.

We have always said that we want to participate in the electoral process and to provide the Nicaraguan people with adequate answers through free elections. The problem is that we do not believe that this electoral process, as it is right now, will be free.

[Reporter] The Coordinating Board has always said that the necessary conditions for participating in the elections are an end to the emergency law, the opening of some news media -- some radio newscasts -- and other things such as the mobilization of political parties. Nevertheless, when Arturo Cruz arrived as the candidate of the Coordinating Board's parties, things changed and the parties said that the main condition is dialogue with the counterrevolutionaries. Why?

[Rivas Leiva] This was not the only condition; there were nine points, my friend. National dialogue has always been an important point, for I don't see how we can implement the other points if we do not engage in dialogue. This nine-point proposal, including the national dialogue, was first made in December 1983 and the FSLN has ignored it all this time. It hasn't even bothered to give a positive or negative reply; it has simply ignored the issue.

[Reporter] On the several occasions that we have discussed the possibility of the revolutionary government engaging in dialogue with the counterrevolution, you have said that you don't agree with the idea of holding such a dialogue with the murderers of our people. What is the reason for this change?

[Rivas Leiva] You are twisting the idea a bit. What we have said is that we don't want to engage in dialogue with people who have criminal cases pending. However, we feel that there can be no peaceful solution unless all of us Nicaraguans are involved, just as our government has said that there should be talks between the FMLN and the current Salvadoran Government. So, I don't see why a dialogue cannot be held with people who are not and have never been Somozists, but who have chosen another path.

We may feel that they have not taken the right path, or that the political solution we advocate is the best from the civic standpoint. However, these are two different things. We must be realistic if we wish to be pragmatic and if we really want peace for Nicaragua.

[Reporter] You say that you don't want a dialogue with criminals who have cases pending. Don't you feel that Robelo, Calero, and Pastora committed a crime by receiving money from the Central Intelligence Agency? The North American government has reported that fact.

[Rivas Leiva] Well, I don't think that this is described in penal codes as a crime. The FSLN has also received assistance, from the Soviet Union and other sources. That is something else. We don't know what organization is giving money to them. These are matters of assistance [changes thought] ... and this is their problem. However, as far as I understand it, this is not described as a crime.

[Reporter] Do you mean that receiving money from the Central Intelligence Agency to murder our people, to mine our ports, is not a crime?

[Rivas Leiva] We have clarified our stand on the issue of the ports countless times, as well as on the matter of the crimes, to no end. We have repeatedly condemned the mining of the ports -- you are a witness to that -- in communiques, in statements, etc. We have also condemned the mass crimes and the terrorism.

[Reporter] Pastora, Calero, and Robelo are included in this because they have received millions of dollars, right?

[Rivas Leiva] You are talking about different things. You are talking about receiving dollars and about terrorism. You are talking about crimes. Therefore, these are different things. [end recording]

THREE MORE POLITICAL PARTIES JOIN ANPP

PA011700 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Three more parties have joined the National Assembly of Political Parties. The Social Democratic Party, the Communist Party of Nicaragua, and the Marxist-Leninist Peoples' Action Movement were sworn in yesterday by Roberto Arguello Hurtado, president of the Supreme Court of Justice, to join the National Assembly of Political Parties, ANPP, according to the law. The following representatives were sworn in: Adolfo Evertsz, [first name not given] Bermudez, and (Romulo Romero Chavez), for the Social Democratic Party; Eli Altamirano and Angel Hernandez Cerda, for the Communist Party of Nicaragua; Juan Alberto Enriquez and Carlos Cuadra, for the Marxist-Leninist People's Action Movement.

Hugo Mejia, ANPP president, attended the ceremony. He said there is a a 15-day deadline for the ANPP to present two lists of candidates to the Supreme Electoral Council, whose membership increased to five since the law was amended. The candidate lists will be presented to the Supreme Court of Justice.

REPORTAGE ON EDEN PASTORA VISIT TO EUROPE

For reports on the visit to Spain, Portugal, and Italy by Eden Pastora, including an account of Pastora's private meeting with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, see the 2 August Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

TALKS HELD WITH PRC FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS

PA012005 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Cuban and Chinese foreign ministry officials held talks in Havana regarding bilateral relations and other international topics. The dialogue was presided over by Pelegrin Torras, Cuban deputy foreign minister, and Zhu Qizhen, assistant to the Chinese foreign minister, who is on a working visit to Cuba.

YOUTH BRIGADE MEMBERS RETURN FROM POLAND

FL011100 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] Cuba's Carlos Roloff youth brigade arrived in Havana early this morning, carrying Cuba's flag and singing songs.

Carlos Lage, alternate Central Committee member and first secretary of the Union of Young Communists [UJC] national committee, Mario Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Institute of Friendship with the Peoples, and other leaders were at the airport to welcome the youths.

Poland's Ambassador to Cuba Stanislaw Jarzabek also met the 150 youths, who for 32 days traveled throughout Poland carrying with them Cuba's solidarity and fraternity toward this country.

GDR STATE STATISTICS DELEGATION ARRIVES

FL011750 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] A delegation from the GDR's State Central Administration for Statistics headed by its chairman, Professor Arno Donda, has arrived in Cuba invited by Cuba's State Committee for Statistics [CEE].

The GDR delegation will hold working meetings with CEE leaders to discuss experiences each country has had in the field of statistics.

Fidel Vascos Gonzalez, CEE minister president, and other officials from this committee met the delegation at Havana's Jose Marti International Airport.

COMMUNIQUE RELEASED AT END OF RAWLINGS VISIT

PA011719 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] The Cuban newspaper GRANMA today published a joint Cuban-Ghanaian communique issued at the end of the official visit to Cuba by Jerry John Rawlings, chairman of the Ghanaian Provisional National Defense Council.

The communique states that during the talks both parties stressed the current situation of bilateral relations, confirming their excellent state, and the positive development of cooperation between the two countries.

The Ghanaian delegation noted the deep transformation in Cuba since the revolutionary triumph, and it expressed its conviction that the Cuban people will achieve new and greater successes in the construction of a new society.

Examining the Central American situation, Cuba and Ghana expressed their concern over the crisis in the area, which has been worsened by imperialist intervention, and they expressed their support for the Nicaraguan Government's initiatives and the Contadora Group's efforts to achieve a negotiated peace in the region.

REPORTAGE ON INTERNATIONAL JOURNALISTS SEMINAR

FL011240 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] The Ninth Seminar of Latin American and Caribbean Journalists that began last Monday has ended in the city of Havana with the unanimous approval of a final declaration. (Raul Monzon), president of the Salvadoran National Union of Journalists and member of the Secretariat of the Latin American Federation of Journalists, read the declaration, which contained 11 points. Among the points included were the concern of the participants in the seminar over the persistence in most Latin American countries of severe restrictions on freedom of expression and information, and the repression of colleagues and media that try to carry out the press' inescapable social mission.

On the last day, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, Central Committee member, addressed the seminar and answered numerous questions on Cuban foreign policy and the international situation. Malmierca said that Cuba's most important tasks are the efforts it is making to avoid the outbreak of another war and direct U.S. intervention in Central America, and the preparation of the people for possible Yankee aggression.

Malmierca Statement

PA011842 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] The Ninth Latin American and Caribbean Journalists Seminar concluded yesterday in Havana. It opened on 23 July with the participation of 25 journalists from 18 countries of the region. Raul Monzon, president of the National Union of Journalists of El Salvador and a member of the secretariat of the Federation of Latin American Journalists, read the final declaration, in which the participants state their concern about the restrictions of freedom of the press and expression that most of the countries of the area are currently experiencing. The declaration also notes the participants' concern about the repression faced by journalists trying to fulfill their social mission.

In closing the seminar, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca stated: Our most important tasks right now are to make efforts to avoid a war and U.S. intervention in Central America; to search for fair and negotiated solutions to the conflict; and to prepare the Cuban people for the possibility of a U.S. aggression. Malmierca said that unselfish aid to people struggling for their independence is an obligation and commitment that must be fulfilled and is above national interests, as the Cuban Constitution states. The Cuban foreign minister reiterated his country's support for the efforts of the Contadora Group for a political solution to the Central American problems. He said that Cuba is prepared to take measures leading to peace in the region. Malmierca said that Honduras has become a U.S. military base for an eventual aggression against Nicaragua. He noted that conditions are ripe from a strategic point of view. All that is required now is a political decision, he cautioned.

URUGUAYAN ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS PROMISED

PA012157 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Uruguay's military high command has promised to hold elections on 25 November for a legislative assembly that will have the power to draft a constituion.

This is one of the main agreements reached in the new round of negotiations that the Uruguayan regime held with representatives of the multiparty organization composed of the Colorado Party, the radical Civic Union, and the leftist Broad Front coalition

The legislative assembly, to be installed 1 July 1985, will outline a draft constitution that will be submitted to a plebiscite in 1986.

In addition, the officers and politicians agreed to create a national security organization that will be subordinate to civilian rule and that can only be called upon by the president.

It has also been reported from Montevideo that, as of next Wednesday, more than 500 political prisoners will receive early release as a result of the freedom that Uruguayan military tribunals will decree.

FOURTH FMC CONGRESS TO BE HELD IN MARCH 1985

FL011338 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Vilma Espin, alternate member of the Politburo and president of the Federation of Cuban Women [FMC], described as successful the recently completed assessment of preparations for the fourth congress of the women's organization.

In a statement to the press, Vilma said that the great meeting of the FMC will take place from 5 to 8 March 1985 in the Palace of Conventions, Havana. A total of 1,305 delegates -- 1 for each 2,000 FMC members -- will participate in the congress. The FMC president reported that 70 percent of the persons attending the congress will be mass members and the remainder will be officials. She added that more than 80 nations and 16 female world personages will be represented at the congress.

One of the slogans of the congress will be, "the strength of women, at the service of the revolution."

More than 80 percent of all Cuban women 14 years old or older belong to the FMC.

3-PROVINCE DROUGHT AFFECTS MILK SUPPLY

FL011950 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] The Provinces of Santiago de Cuba, Granma, and Guantanamo are experiencing the most severe drought in 25 years which has caused the loss of 5 and 1/2 million liters of milk in the first quarter of 1984. This has affected the supply of milk to the people.

Despite the ranchers' efforts, the lack of water has caused great difficulties, especially in Santiago de Cuba Province, requiring an increase in water-related projects for livestock to assure enough grass and forage, and to try doubling the amount of semi-irrigated pasture lands over the next 5 years.

Also due to the drought, there was an increase in calf deaths in Guantanamo and Santiago de Cuba Provinces, with 2,200 more deaths than projected. Along with the weather problems, in Granma Province organizational problems raised the death rate.

One of the Cuban cattle sector's main goals for the next year is to achieve no less than 1 million calf births and, for this to occur, the livestock workers' role will be decisive.

22D ANNIVERSARY OF CIVIL DEFENSE CELEBRATED

FL011748 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 1 Aug 84
[Excerpts] The main ceremony commemorating the 22d anniversary of Civil Defense was held in Jovellanos, Matanzas Province, because of the good work done in this municipality. (Katia Fernandez) spoke in representation of the Pioneers.

In the main speech, given by Comrade Faustino Beato Morejon, president of the Matanzas Provincial Assembly of the People's Government, Beato emphasized the people's efforts to prepare themselves to resist the enemy, and spoke of civil defense.

[Begin Beato recording] These 22 years have been characterized by the search for the best organizational and structural forms for civil defense, corresponding to the degree of economic and social development and to the defense needs of our country. As a result of this experience and the appraisal of our party and government, defense councils have been created throughout Cuba at the provincial, municipal, and defense zone levels with the goal of preparing us for a people's war. [end recording]

TOURIST ARRANGEMENT REQUESTED WITH CUBA

FL011250 Santo Domingo Radio Popular in Spanish 0930 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Dr Franklin Almeida, director of the University School [Escuela Universitarial], has again asked President Salvador Jorge Blanco to allow a delegation from the Autonomous University of Santo Domingo to visit Cuba. At the same time he said the Cuban Government has offered to make the country's airlines available to European tourists, who, while in Cuba, voice a desire to visit the Dominican Republic.

Almeida was confident that this time Dr Jorge Blanco would authorize university professors and members of an athletic delegation to visit Cuba. He emphasized the importance to the Dominican Republic economy for tourists in Cuba to visit the Dominican Republic.

TON-TON MACOUTES REPORTED SPYING ON HAITIANS

FL011334 Santo Domingo Radio Popular in Spanish 0930 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] The Haitian Government and Dominican officials have sent several members of the feared repressive Haitian group called the Ton-Ton Macoutes to Barahona to spy on Haitians working in the area.

The report was made by the Christian members of the Barahona sugar mill compound. The unit said that the Ton-Ton Macoutes are spread around the outskirts of several of Barahona's communities and main compounds.

The Christian members of the Barahona sugar mill compound said that one member of the Ton-Ton Macoutes, presumably sent by Jean-Claude Duvalier's tyrannical government to spy on Haitians, has been identified as "Pochocho."

BRIEFS

HAITIAN AMBASSADOR -- The new Haitian ambassador to the Dominican Republic, Herve Denis, will present his credentials to President Salvador Jorge Blanco next Monday. [Summary] [Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 18 Jul 84 p 10 FL]

CUBAN, NICARAGUAN DELEGATIONS -- Aboard a special flight from Havana, Cuban Vice Minister of Transportation Manuel de Jesus Cespedes Fernandez and Angel Arango Rodriguez, an official of the American Department of the Cuban Foreign Ministry, have arrived to participate in the 20th meeting of the Latin American Civil Aviation to be held in Santo Domingo on 18, 19, and 20. [Text] [Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 19 Jul p 4 FL] A Nicaraguan delegation headed by Samuel Antonio Granera Miranda, director general of Civil Aeronautics, and Technical Director Alberto Aviles arrived here yesterday aboard a flight from Managua to attend the 20th meeting of the Latin American Civil Aviation. [Text] [Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 19 Jul 84 p 4 FL]

CITIZEN RETURNS FROM USSR -- Gilberto Cuello Nieto, a citizen of the Dominican Republic, has returned from the Soviet Union, where he attended a university under a scholarship. [Text] [Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 19 Jul 84 p 4 FL]

CITIZENS TRAVEL TO CUBA -- Hamlet Alberto Herman Perez, professor of Santo Domingo's Autonomous University; Mrs Maria Acevedo, widow of Gaamano; and Jesus Raul Perez Pena, all citizens of the Dominican Republic, have traveled to Havana, Cuba, via Central America. [Text] [Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 19 Jul 84 p 4 FL]

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

BIRD PRAISES CBI, URGES BRITAIN TO HELP CARIBBEAN

FL311904 Bridgetown CANA in English 1814 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, July 31, CANA -- Antigua and Barbuda Foreign Minister Lester Bird has called on Britain to further assist Caribbean development. He suggested Britain a major aid donor to the Caribbean, relax what he says are stringent conditions applied to aid.

Speaking on behalf of the region at a Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) conference in London, Bird reviewed the economic circumstances of the area and invited British businessmen to take advantage of the benefits of President Reagan's multi-million dollar trade and aid package by investing in the Caribbean. The duty-free access to the United States market offers the British businessman an opportunity not only to satisfy his desire for economic well-being through profits, but also to be compassionate in contributin to the welfare of the Caribbean as a whole, Bird said.

Details of the address in London were released here. Speaking about the CBI, the foreign minister said it was not perfect but at least the Americans were trying to do something. Bird said: The U.S. has not sat back in the hope that the economic difficulties facing the Caribbean will disappear. It has acted, and while the CBI is not perfect, it provides an opportunity for export-led growth in our economies by offering one-way duty free access to the U.S. market.

The conference was attended by representatives of the U.S. Government, including the U.S. ambassador to the Organization of American States (OAS), William Middendorf.

JAMAICA

SEAGA RETURNS FROM TRIP TO RENEGOTIATE DEBTS

FL311544 Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 21 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Edward Seaga returned home last night from his visit to France and the United States. In France he successfully concluded arrangements for the rescheduling of U.S.$135 million worth of debts, and in the United States he had talks with President Ronald Reagan on developments in the Caribbean. At a short press briefing in the VIP lounge at the Norman Manley Airport, the Prime Minister said that the terms of rescheduling were favourable because they were for a fairly long period. He said that the country had to reschedule debts that were owed this year amounting to over $480 million. He said that under the terms of the agreement with the Paris Club, the country could not make any arrangements with countries outside the Club which were more favourable than those arrangements.

BURNHAM, GHANA'S RAWLINGS ISSUE JOINT COMMUNIQUE

FL011456 Bridgetown CANA in English 1416 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Aug 1, CANA -- The need for the Caribbean and Central America to be designated a zone of peace was stressed by President Forbes Burnham and Ghanaian head of state Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings during talks here, according to a joint communique.

"The two leaders noted with concern the growing militarisation of Central America and the Caribbean and were firm in their resolve that this region should be designated a zone of peace," the communique said.

"They deplored the attempts made to undermine the revolutionary process in Nicaragua led by the Sandinist National Liberation Front and paid tribute to the sacrifice being made by the Nicaraguan people in defence of their national independence," it went on.

The two leaders also had talks yesterday on the situation in southern Africa. "Both leaders again endorsed United Nations Resolution 435, which calls for the immediate self-determination for the people of Namibia under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO)," the statement said.

The two leaders also called for an end to the protracted Iraqi-Iranian conflict in the Persian Gulf region.

They also expressed concern over the continuing unstable situation in the Middle East.

"The view was expressed that lasting peace could only come to this region when the inalienable rights of the Palestinians to a homeland are respected, and the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Arab-occupied terrorities."

The two leaders reiterated their commitment to the tenets of the Non-Aligned Movement and agreed to work towards greater co-operation in their other international fora, especially the United Nations and the Commonwealth, the communique said.

It said that the two leaders, "inspired by a strong desire to strengthen their economic, technical, and cultural co-operation, agreed on a number of steps, including the immediate strengthening of diplomatic ties and the continued exchange of views on matters of mutual concern."

Both sides expressed their deep satisfaction with the results of the visit of Rawlings, saying that it constituted a significant contribution to the further development and strengthening of the fraternal relations and friendly cooperation between Guyana and Ghana."

Rawlings flew out of Guyana yesterday after a 24-hour visit. He was seen off at the Temehri International Airport by Burnham and ministers of the government.